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                     UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
1
                     EASTERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK
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                      - - - X
    UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, : 23-CR-475(DLI)
 4
              Plaintiff ,
5
                                    United States Courthouse
                                    Brooklyn, New York
6
           -against-
 7
    JAMES YOUNG,
                                    December 3, 2024
8
              Defendant. : 2:45 p.m.
9
                             Χ
10
               TRANSCRIPT OF CRIMINAL CAUSE FOR PLEADING
11
                 BEFORE THE HONORABLE DORA L. IRIZARRY
12
                     UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE
13
    APPEARANCES:
14
    For the Government:
                                BREON PEACE
15
                                United States Attorney
16
                                BY: STEPHANIE PAK,
                                Assistant United States Attorney
17
                                271 Cadman Plaza East
                                Brooklyn, New York 11201
18
    For the Defendant:
                                FEDERAL DEFENDERS OF NEW YORK
19
                                One Pierrepont Plaza, 16th Floor
                                Brooklyn, New York 11201
20
                                BY: ALLEGRA GLASHAUSSER, ESQ.
21
22
    Court Reporter:
                                Andronikh M. Barna
                                225 Cadman Plaza East
                                Brooklyn, New York
23
                                (718) 613-2178
24
    Proceedings recorded by mechanical stenography, transcript
    produced by computer-aided transcription.
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2
              THE COURTROOM DEPUTY: Criminal cause for pleading,
1
 2
    Docket No. 23-CR-475, United States vs. James Young.
 3
              Please state your appearances.
 4
              MS. PAK: Stephanie Pak for the Government.
              Good afternoon, Your Honor.
 5
              THE COURT: Good afternoon.
6
7
              MS. GLASHAUSSER: Good afternoon, Your Honor.
8
              Allegra Glashuasser representing Mr. Young, who is
9
    seated next to me.
10
              THE COURT: Good afternoon to both of you.
              THE DEFENDANT: Good afternoon.
11
12
              THE COURT: It's my understanding that Mr. Young
13
    wishes to withdraw his previously entered plea of not guilty
    to the indictment and enter a plea of guilty pursuant to a
14
    plea agreement to Count One of the indictment.
15
16
              Is that correct, Ms. Glashuasser?
17
              MS. GLASHAUSSER: Yes, Your Honor.
              THE COURT: Mr. Young, is that what you wish to do
18
19
    today, sir?
              THE DEFENDANT: Yes, Your Honor.
20
21
              THE COURT: Okay.
22
              And as usual, I'm going to ask everyone to remain
23
    seated for this proceeding.
24
              And would you please administer the oath to
25
    Mr. Young.
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3
              THE COURTROOM DEPUTY: Please raise your right hand.
1
 2
               (Defendant sworn/affirmed.)
 3
              THE COURTROOM DEPUTY: Thank you.
 4
              THE COURT: And, Mr. Young, I'm going to ask you to
    keep your voice up nice and loud. Okay?
5
6
              THE DEFENDANT:
                              Yes.
7
              THE COURT: All right.
8
              And in order for me to determine whether your plea
9
    is a valid plea, I need to ask you certain questions. And
10
    with respect to these questions and anything else that gets
11
    discussed during this proceeding, if there is anything at all
    that you do not understand, please let me know that; I will be
12
13
    happy to reword the question or explain whatever it is that
14
    you do not understand. And it's important that you do not
    answer a question if you do not understand it. It does not
15
16
    matter to me how many times you ask me to explain something.
17
    0kay?
18
              So, do I have your assurance that you will let me
19
    know if there is anything that you do not understand?
20
              THE DEFENDANT: Yes, you do.
21
              THE COURT: Thank you very much.
22
              Now, some of these questions may seem a little
23
    counterintuitive, but please bear with me because I have to
24
    make a complete record.
25
              Are you able to speak and understand English?
```

4 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. 1 2 THE COURT: Are you able too read and write in the 3 English language? 4 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. THE COURT: Have you had any difficulty at all 5 6 communicating with your attorney during this case? 7 THE DEFENDANT: No, I have not. 8 THE COURT: And do you understand that you have the 9 right to be represented by counsel at trial and every other stage of the proceedings, including this one? 10 11 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, Your Honor. 12 THE COURT: Do you understand that if you cannot 13 afford counsel, the Court may appoint counsel for you at no 14 cost to you? And, in fact, Ms. Glashuasser is with the 15 Federal Defenders office and she has been pointed by the Court 16 at no cost to you. 17 Do you understand that? 18 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, Your Honor. 19 THE COURT: And if at any point in time you would 20 like to consult with your attorney, just let me know that and 21 I will give you the opportunity to consult with her. And, 22 again, it doesn't matter to me how many times you ask to 23 consult with her. I just want to make sure that you feel 24 satisfied that you have had sufficient time to consult with your attorney. 25

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5
              Do I have your assurance that you will let me know
1
 2
    if you wish to consult with Ms. Glashuasser?
 3
              THE DEFENDANT: Yes, you do, Your Honor.
 4
              THE COURT:
                          Thank you.
              Now, you have sworn to tell the truth. This means
5
    that if you answer any of my questions falsely, your answers
6
7
    later may be used against you in a separate prosecution for
8
    the crimes of perjury or of making a false statement.
9
    those are entirely separate cases from this one.
10
              Do you understand that?
11
              THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I do, Your Honor.
12
              THE COURT: I'm going to apologize upfront because
13
    my voice keeps kind of coming and going. Just tell me if you
14
    don't hear me properly.
15
              For the record, sir, what is your full name?
16
              THE DEFENDANT: James Edmund Young.
17
              THE COURT: And could you spell Edmund for me?
18
              THE DEFENDANT: E-d-m-u-n-d.
19
              THE COURT:
                          Okay.
20
              How old are you now, sir?
21
              THE DEFENDANT:
                              44.
22
              THE COURT: And where were you born, just generally?
23
              THE DEFENDANT:
                              Elmhurst Hospital, Queens, New York.
24
              THE COURT: And what is the highest grade that you
25
    completed in school?
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6
              THE DEFENDANT: Twelve.
1
 2
              THE COURT: So you have a high school graduate
 3
    diploma?
 4
              THE DEFENDANT: Yes.
              THE COURT: Okay.
5
              Where did you go to school?
6
7
              THE DEFENDANT: Long Island City High School,
8
    Queens, New York, Broadway and 21st Street, 11101.
9
              THE COURT: Okay. Still remember that, huh?
10
              THE DEFENDANT: Yes, ma'am.
              THE COURT: Okay. All right. I don't remember the
11
    zip code of my high school.
12
13
              Are you presently or have you recently been under
    the care of a doctor?
14
15
              Now, we know that you have been under medical care,
16
    correct?
17
              THE DEFENDANT: Yes.
18
              THE COURT: All right.
19
              And with respect to that medical care, have you also
20
    been under the care of a psychiatrist?
21
              Any kind of psychiatric or counseling or anything
22
    like that?
23
              THE DEFENDANT:
                              No.
24
              THE COURT: Have you ever been hospitalized or
25
    treated for any mental illness?
```

7 THE DEFENDANT: 1 No. 2 THE COURT: And with respect to the medical care, 3 we've been getting weekly updates from the Government. So, if 4 it's all right with Counsel, I would just like to incorporate They've been filed under seal on the docket and 5 outline the care that Mr. Young has been getting, or at times 6 7 not getting. 8 MS. GLASHAUSSER: That's fine, Your Honor. 9 THE COURT: Okay. 10 Have you ever been hospitalized or treated for addiction to drugs or to alcohol? That would include 11 12 outpatient or residential drug treatment. 13 THE DEFENDANT: Never. THE COURT: In the past 24 hours, have you consumed 14 any narcotic drugs? 15 16 THE DEFENDANT: No. 17 THE COURT: Are they giving you antibiotics for your infection? 18 19 THE DEFENDANT: No. 20 THE COURT: Okav. 21 And aside from the medications that you had been 22 given in connection with your care right now that we've been 23 documenting, have you consumed any other kinds of medications, 24 including what might be over the counter, like aspirin, 25 Tylenol, anything like that?

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8
              THE DEFENDANT: Stool softener.
1
 2
              THE COURT: Okay. All right.
 3
              But is that something that they're also giving you
4
    as part of your treatment?
5
              THE DEFENDANT: They started yesterday because I was
6
    constipated for four days.
7
              THE COURT: Okay. All right.
8
              Okay. And in the past 24 hours, have you consumed
9
    any alcoholic beverages?
10
              THE DEFENDANT:
                              No.
              THE COURT: As you sit here right now, is your mind
11
12
    clear?
13
              THE DEFENDANT:
                              Yes.
14
              THE COURT: Do you understand everything that is
    going on here today?
15
16
              THE DEFENDANT: Yes.
17
              THE COURT: Ms. Glashuasser, have you discussed this
18
    matter with your client?
19
              MS. GLASHAUSSER: Yes, Your Honor.
20
              THE COURT: And in your opinion, is he capable of
21
    understanding the nature of these proceedings?
22
              MS. GLASHAUSSER: Yes, Your Honor.
23
              THE COURT: In your opinion, does he understand the
24
    rights he will be waiving by pleading guilty?
25
              MS. GLASHAUSSER: Yes, Your Honor.
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9
              THE COURT: Do you have any doubt as to Mr. Young's
1
 2
    competence to plead at this time?
 3
              MS. GLASHAUSSER: No, Your Honor.
 4
              THE COURT: Have you advised him of the maximum
    sentence and fine that can be imposed?
5
6
              MS. GLASHAUSSER: Yes, Your Honor.
7
              THE COURT: Have you also discussed with Mr. Young
8
    the operation of the advisory Sentencing Guidelines?
9
              MS. GLASHAUSSER: Yes, Your Honor.
              THE COURT: Mr. Young, have you had sufficient
10
    opportunity to discuss this case with Ms. Glashuasser?
11
12
              THE DEFENDANT:
                              Yes.
13
              THE COURT: And are you fully satisfied with the
14
    representation and advice given to you in this case by your
15
    attorney?
16
              THE DEFENDANT: Yes.
17
              THE COURT: Have you received a copy of the
18
    indictment that has been filed in this case? The indictment
19
    is that document that contains the charges lodged against you.
20
              THE DEFENDANT:
                              Yes.
              THE COURT: And specifically, have you discussed
21
22
    with Ms. Glashuasser Count Number One? It charges you with
23
    what is called a Hobbs Act robbery. Have you consulted with
24
    her about that?
25
              THE DEFENDANT: Yes.
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THE COURT: Now, that charge reads as follows, that on or about April 12, 2023, within the Eastern District of New York and elsewhere -- the Eastern District of New York includes Brooklyn, Queens, Staten Island and all of Long Island -- the defendant, James Young, together with others, did knowingly and intentionally obstruct, delay and affect commerce, and the movement of articles and commodities in commerce, by robbery, to wit, the robbery of United States currency -- in other words, money -- from a deli and smoke shop located on Broadway in Queens, New York, the identity of which is known to the Grand Jury.

Do you understand that charge?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: Okay.

In essence, a Hobbs Act robbery usually refers to the robbery of some sort of commercial establishment.

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: Okay.

Now, again, I'm going to remind you that if there is anything you do not understand, please let me know; I will be happy to explain it. The reason why I repeat that is because I am about to explain to you the rights that you have that, indeed, anybody has when they are charged with a crime. These are rights you have under the Constitution and laws of the

11 United States. It's important that you understand these 1 2 rights because when you plead guilty, you waive these rights 3 or you give them up. So, later on it's going to be too late 4 to say: I didn't understand what Judge Irizzary was telling Okay? So now would be the time. 5 me. Again, do I have your assurance you will let me know 6 7 if there is anything at all you do not understand? 8 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. 9 THE COURT: Or if you want to consult with Ms. Glashuasser? 10 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. 11 12 THE COURT: Okay. Thank you. 13 So, the first and the most important thing that you 14 must understand is that you do not have to plead guilty even 15 if you are guilty. And that's because under our legal system, 16 the prosecutor, or the Government, has the burden of proving the guilt of a defendant beyond a reasonable doubt. And if 17 18 the prosecutor cannot or does not meet her burden of proof, 19 then the jury has the duty to find the defendant not guilty 20 even if the defendant is guilty. In other words, it's a 21 question of the jury's determination about the quality and the 22 quantity of the proof that's presented by the Government. 23 Do you understand that? 24 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. 25 THE COURT: What this also means is that even if you

are guilty, you have a choice. You have two choices. And it is up to you to decide what to do. It is not up to your lawyer, your family, your friends or anyone else. You may choose to withdraw your previously entered plea of not guilty and plead guilty, as you apparently wish to do today. That's one choice. Or, you may choose to go to trial simply by persisting in your plea of not guilty and make the Government meet its burden of proving your guilt beyond a reasonable doubt.

Do you understand those two choices?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: If you plead not guilty, under the Constitution and laws of the United States you are entitled to a speedy and public trial by a jury with the assistance of counsel on the charges that are contained in the indictment that is filed with the Court.

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: At the trial, you would be presumed innocent. You would not have to prove that you are innocent. It is the Government's burden to overcome that presumption and prove you guilty by competent evidence -- that means admissible evidence -- and beyond a reasonable doubt.

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

13 THE COURT: If the Government does not meet its 1 2 burden, then the jury would have the duty to find you not 3 guilty. 4 Do you understand that? 5 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. THE COURT: By pleading guilty, you are giving up 6 7 your right to have the Government satisfy its burden that you 8 are guilty beyond a reasonable doubt. 9 Do you understand that? 10 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. 11 THE COURT: In the course of the trial, the 12 witnesses for the Government would have to come to court and 13 testify in your presence. Your attorney would have the right 14 to cross-examine the witnesses for the Government. She could 15 object to any evidence offered by the Government and she could 16 offer evidence on your behalf, which includes the right to 17 subpoena or compel witnesses to come to court and testify. 18 Your attorney also may raise any defenses that you may have 19 available to you under the law. 20 Do you understand that? 21 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. 22 THE COURT: By pleading guilty and if I accept your 23 plea, you give up your right to confront the witnesses who testify against you. You also give up your right to offer 24 25 evidence on your own behalf. You give up your right to compel

14 witnesses to come to court and testify. And, you also give up 1 2 your right to raise any defenses you may have under the law. 3 Do you understand that? 4 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. THE COURT: At a trial, you have the right to 5 testify on your own behalf, but only if you choose to do so. 6 7 You are not required to testify. Under the Constitution of 8 the United States, a defendant in a criminal case cannot be 9 forced to take the witness stand at his trial and say anything 10 that could be used against him to show that he is guilty of 11 the crimes with which he is charged. If you decided not to 12 testify, then I would instruct the jury that they could not 13 hold your silence against you. This is called your right 14 against self-incrimination. 15 Do you understand that right? 16 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. 17 THE COURT: By pleading guilty, you are admitting 18 your guilt from your own mouth and you give up your right 19 against self-incrimination. 20 Do you understand that? 21 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. 22 THE COURT: If you plead guilty, I must ask you 23 questions about what you did in order to satisfy myself that 24 you, in fact, are guilty of the charge to which you are 25 pleading guilty and you will have to answer my questions

truthfully and acknowledge your guilt. In that regard, I remind you that you have taken an oath to answer my questions truthfully.

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: In other words, it is not enough just to say that you are guilty of the particular -- in other words, it's not enough just to say that you are guilty, you must tell me what it is that you did that makes you guilty of the particular charge to which you are pleading guilty.

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: If you plead guilty and I accept your plea, you will be giving up your constitutional right to a trial and all these other rights that I have just discussed. There will be no further trial of any kind. I will simply enter a judgment of guilty on the basis of your guilty plea.

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: Now, if you decided to go to trial and a jury found you guilty, you could appeal both the verdict and the sentence. By pleading guilty and by entering into the plea agreement that's before the Court, you will have waived or given up your right to appeal or to collaterally attack all or part of the sentence that I will impose if I should impose

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16
1
    a term of imprisonment of 87 months or something less than
 2
    that.
              Do you understand that?
 3
 4
              THE DEFENDANT:
                              Yes.
              THE COURT: Okay.
5
              I'm going to talk some more about the plea
6
7
    agreement, but that particular paragraph, paragraph 4, that
8
    includes that waiver of right to appeal, also has some other
9
    waivers in there; for example, any defenses based on statute
10
    of limitations or venue or constitutionality of the statute
    and various other waivers.
11
12
              Are you familiar with that paragraph?
13
              THE DEFENDANT: Yes.
14
              THE COURT: Have you had a chance to review that
    paragraph specifically with your lawyer?
15
16
              THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I have.
17
              THE COURT: Okay.
18
              And you know, paragraph 4, because I made reference
19
    to it doesn't mean it's more important than anything else that
20
    is in that plea agreement that we are going to talk about some
21
    more later. The entire document is important. But since
22
    we're talking about the waiver, I want to make sure you
23
    understand that there were some other things included in
24
    there.
              Do you understand all that?
25
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17
              THE DEFENDANT: Yes.
1
 2
              THE COURT: Any questions at all about it?
 3
              THE DEFENDANT: None at all.
 4
              THE COURT:
                          Thank you.
              Are you willing to give up your right to a trial and
5
6
    the other rights that I have just discussed?
7
              THE DEFENDANT: Yes.
8
              THE COURT: Now, I mentioned the plea agreement.
9
    do have before me a document that consists of multiple pages
10
    entitled Plea Agreement. It's marked as Government Exhibit
11
    No. 1. On the last page it has today's date.
12
              Ms. Pak, is that your signature in the upper
13
    right-hand corner?
14
              MS. PAK: Yes, that is, Your Honor.
15
              THE COURT: And do you recognize the signature below
16
    that of yours to be that of Philip Pilmar Supervising
17
    Assistant U.S. Attorney?
18
              MS. PAK: I do, Your Honor.
19
              THE COURT:
                          Thank you.
20
              So right below Mr. Pilmar's signature, there is a
21
    very small typewritten paragraph that reads as follows: I
22
    have read the entire agreement and discussed it with my
23
    attorney. I understand all of its terms and am entering into
24
    it knowingly and voluntarily.
25
              Right below that, Mr. Young, is that your signature?
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18
              THE DEFENDANT: Yes.
1
 2
              THE COURT: And Ms. Glashuasser, below Mr. Young's
 3
    signature, is that your signature?
 4
              MS. GLASHAUSSER: Yes, Your Honor.
              THE COURT: Thank you.
5
              Mr. Young, have you read this written plea
6
7
    agreement?
8
              THE DEFENDANT: Yes.
9
              THE COURT: And have you reviewed this entire plea
10
    agreement with your attorney?
11
              THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I have.
12
              THE COURT: And do you understand all of the terms
13
    of this written plea agreement?
14
              THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I do.
15
              THE COURT: And does this written plea agreement
16
    accurately represent the entire understanding or agreement
17
    that you have reached with the Government?
18
              THE DEFENDANT: Yes, it does.
              THE COURT: Ms. Glashuasser, have you read and
19
20
    reviewed with Mr. Young the written plea agreement that is
    before the Court?
21
22
              MS. GLASHAUSSER: Yes, Your Honor.
23
              THE COURT: And does it reflect your understanding
24
    of the entire agreement that your client has entered into with
25
    the Government?
```

MS. GLASHAUSSER: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Ms. Pak, does this written plea agreement reflect the Government's understanding of the entire agreement that it has entered into with Ms. Glashuasser and her client?

MS. PAK: Yes, it does, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Thank you.

Now I'm about to explain to you the sentencing scheme that is applicable here, and that has been laid out for you in the first few pages of the plea agreement.

Before we get to that, I just want to go over some very practical things that will happen if I accept your plea of guilty today. Okay?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: If that happens, then what is going to happen is, by electronic order, I am going to set a schedule. It's going to have two dates. One date is going to be for the sentencing hearing date. Okay? Then you come to court. That is for the date of sentencing. Your lawyer, Probation, the Government and the Court, we are all going to be here that day.

There is a second date which is also important and that is the date for Probation to disclose the presentence report. You don't come to court on that day. That is for Probation to disclose, finish preparation of and disclose the

resentence report. And it's also going to have a whole schedule for the attorneys to file objections to the presentence report, respond to each other's objections and to submit sentencing memoranda for the Court.

Now, that presentence report is very important because it will assist the Court in determining what sentence to impose.

So, Probation is going to interview you. You will have a right to have your attorney present for that interview, which I strongly recommend and I have no doubt Ms. Glashuasser will be there with you. Okay?

It's very important because they are going to talk to you about everything about your life, from the day you were born, your schooling, any jobs that you had, your health.

Okay? Your finances. All of those things. Okay? Because there is a lot that I have to decide: Whether to impose a fine, how much fine I can impose, whether you can afford to pay a fine. We will talk some more about this, but there is going to be restitution here. That is something else I have to take into consideration, could you afford a fine and restitution. So, it's important you are honest with Probation with respect to those things.

And obviously, it's important for me to know about your background because at the end of the day, when I impose sentence, it's on a human being; it's not on a piece of paper,

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21

it's not on a case number. So, how did Mr. Young get here?
You know, what was his background? Right? What is he about?
That's what that is going to let me know.

Probation, you should understand, is an arm of the Court. They do not work for the Defense, they do not work for the Government. Their role, among other roles, is to help the Court in determining what is an appropriate sentence in every So, they're also going to talk to the Government to find out what the evidence was in the case, what can they prove by a preponderance of the evidence. So they'll talk to the Government. And Probation is also going to do its own calculation of what they think the guideline range should be. It might be different from what your lawyer thinks it might be or the Government thinks it might be. They might agree. might disagree with Probation. Because ultimately, I make that final decision. They are going to make their own calculation, which also includes calculating your criminal history. Right? And the offense conduct points that go towards making that calculation. And sometimes Probation finds information that was not available to either the Defense or the Government. It happens sometimes. So sometimes they come up with a different number:

They are also going to point out any factors that they think would warrant either a departure under the advisory guidelines, either above or below the guidelines, or what is

called a variance or a nonguidelines sentence, either above or below whatever the guideline range is. So they are going to point that out as well.

And they are going to make a sentence recommendation as well. And it's my policy to disclose that sentence recommendation to all the parties so we are all working with the same information. And there is a lot that I have to take into consideration, so I also like to have the lawyers give me something in writing with respect to what their sentence recommendation is and why. Okay?

With that presentence report, like I said, the lawyers are going to have a chance -- you will have a chance to review it with your attorney, object to anything you think is incorrect there. If we have to have a hearing, we can have a hearing. It's called a Fatico hearing. Okay? It doesn't happen all the time, but it can be held if we need to determine some facts; if there is a dispute about facts that go into the presentence report. Okay?

So, that presentence report is going to take a while to prepare. So I don't want you to despair or think that we've all forgotten about you, I took a plea and it's been a while. It could take up to 12 weeks, even longer sometimes depending on how complicated the case is. We have not forgotten. There is just a lot of work that goes into that preparation for sentencing. Okay? And that is why I am

explaining that to you, because I want you to understand that from my point of view what happens behind the scenes. Okay?

In addition, when we do get to the sentencing hearing, of course, as I said, everyone is going to be here. At that time, if there are any outstanding objections to the presentence report that don't require a hearing or maybe I've already -- there are things that come up even after a hearing has been held, I will resolve those.

And at that time it's my job to determine what the guideline range should be. It could be the same as what the parties think it is, I could disagree, I could agree with Probation, I might disagree. But I make that final decision. And sometimes I need to hear from the parties and Probation at the sentence hearing. Okay? So we won't really know until that day what exactly will be the guideline range that applies here.

In addition, because I have to consider other things besides the guidelines, which are not mandatory by the way, okay, they're not binding on the Court, I have to consider what are called 3553(a) factors. They are factors that are in a statute. Okay?

So I will turn the floor over to the lawyers so that they can give me their recommendations and why.

The law also gives you a right to make a statement before I impose sentence and I will be happy to hear from you

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24
    if you wish to make a statement.
1
 2
              So it's not until all of that has happened that I
3
    will impose sentence.
 4
              I know it's a long explanation, but do you
    understand that process?
5
              THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I do.
6
7
              THE COURT: Okay.
8
              So the reason why I explain all of this to you today
9
    is because I do not want you to assume from anything that I
10
    tell you today that I have some preconceived idea as to what
11
    sentence I will be imposing in this case, because I don't have
    any of this information. I have none of it. I haven't heard
12
13
    from anybody. Okay? So, I don't want you to assume that.
14
              Do you understand?
15
              THE DEFENDANT: Yes.
16
              THE COURT: Okay.
17
              However, I do have an obligation as we sit here
18
    today to make sure that you fully understand the consequences
19
    of pleading guilty, which takes us to the sentencing scheme
20
    that is applicable here.
21
              Do you follow me so far?
22
              THE DEFENDANT: Yes.
23
              THE COURT: Okay. Thank you.
24
              All right. So, you're pleading guilty under
25
    Count One, the Hobbs Act robbery that I read to you a moment
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That has no minimum term of imprisonment and the maximum term of imprisonment is 20 years. If I were to impose a term of imprisonment, I would also impose a term of supervised release. The maximum term of supervised release that I could impose is three years. So, what that would mean is that once you're done serving your initial sentence, then you would come under the supervision of the Department of Probation. they're going to have what are called standard conditions of supervised release; for example, that you report to Probation as directed. I may impose certain special conditions of supervised release, for example, that you not possess a If you were to violate any one of the conditions of supervised release, whether it's a special condition or a standard or mandatory condition of supervised release, then you can receive additional jail time up to two years. You will not get credit for any of the time that you spent on supervised release, even if you were close to the end of your supervised release term, and you will not get credit for any time that you already spent in jail under your original sentence.

Do you understand all that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: Okay.

There is a maximum fine, which is the greater of \$250,000 or twice the gross gain or twice the gross loss.

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26
              And what is the gross gain or loss here, Ms. Pak?
1
 2
              MS. PAK: The loss here is $1,200 for Count One.
 3
              THE COURT: All right.
 4
              So then the operative maximum fine would be
    $250,000.
5
              And again, as I mentioned to you, whether or not I
6
7
    impose a fine is going to depend on your finances and all of
8
    that.
              Understand?
9
10
              THE DEFENDANT:
                               Yes.
11
              THE COURT: There is also restitution applicable
12
           And according to the plea agreement, you have agreed to
13
    restitution in the amount of $5,100, which includes
14
    restitution for victims in all counts of the indictment.
15
              Correct? That's four counts in the indictment?
16
                        That's correct, Your Honor.
              MS. PAK:
17
              THE COURT:
                          Okay.
18
              Do you understand that?
19
              THE DEFENDANT: Yes.
              THE COURT: Okay.
20
21
              Is the Government planning to submit a separate
22
    restitution order?
23
              MS. PAK:
                        I believe, Your Honor, upon consultation
24
    with Defense Counsel, we will be most likely doing so.
              THE COURT:
25
                          Okay.
```

that they were citizens because they have early baby memories

25

of being in this country and it turned out that they were not citizens. So, I just want to advise you that if it should turn out that you are not a citizen of the United States, that you could be removed from the United States to whatever your country of origin is. Okay?

Now, I'm just saying that out of an abundance of caution. Because I get this quizzical look all the time: Why is she telling me that? I was born in Brooklyn or Queens.

All right? Because it's happened that people have sat there and thought that they were citizens when, in fact, they were not.

Now, the Government doesn't think that you were born somewhere else, okay, from the way that the plea agreement was drafted and I'm sure. But I just wanted to advise you of that.

Understanding that, do you still wish to enter a plea of guilty?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: Okay.

Now, the other thing that I do want to advise you about is that you are pleading guilty to a felony. Okay? So, a felony is a criminal offense for which a sentence of more than one year can be imposed. What that means is that under the current state of federal law, you would be a person who is prohibited from possessing a firearm. So, if you were found

in possession of a firearm anywhere in the United States or in the territories of the United States where federal law applies, that is a crime for which a maximum sentence of 15 years could be imposed if you were found guilty of possessing a firearm.

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: Okay.

New York State has a similar statute, by the way. Whether they apply it or not, I have no idea.

But you should be aware that under federal law as it stands right now, the possession of a firearm by a person with a felony conviction is an offense. Okay? A criminal offense. Another felony. And you could go to jail for up to 15 years.

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: Okay.

And, in addition, if you were found guilty of that offense, that would also be a violation of your supervised release. In fact, the mere possession of the firearm could be a violation of your supervised release. And again, you could go to jail for up to two years. If you were found guilty of the felony of being in possession of the firearm, then that sentence for the violation of the supervised release would have to run consecutive to that. Right? So one sentence

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30
    would follow the other.
1
 2
              Do you understand that I'm saying?
 3
              THE DEFENDANT: Yes.
 4
              THE COURT:
                          Okay.
              Understanding all that, do you still wish to enter a
 5
    plea of guilty?
6
7
              THE DEFENDANT: Yes, Your Honor.
8
              THE COURT: Any questions about any of this?
9
              THE DEFENDANT:
                               No.
10
              THE COURT: Now, I gave you a whole long explanation
11
    about what goes into sentencing. The bottom line is, until
12
    the date of sentencing, when we get here and everybody has had
13
    a chance to look at everything, we're not going to know until
14
    I actually pronounce it what the guideline range is going to
15
    be and we're also not going to know whether or not there are
16
    departures that are applicable, either above or below the
17
    quideline range, or whether or not a nonquidelines sentence is
18
    reasonable under all of the circumstances.
19
              Nonetheless, I am going to ask the lawyers at this
20
    time to give me their best estimate as to what the guidelines
21
    are likely to say based on the facts that are available to
22
    them at this point in time.
23
              Please keep in mind that this is a guess that could
24
    be wrong. Do you understand that?
25
              THE DEFENDANT: Yes.
```

THE COURT: And Ms. Pak, what is the Government's 1 2 estimate as to where within the guidelines Mr. Young falls? 3 MS. PAK: Your Honor, the Government's estimate, 4 based on an offense level totaling 23 and a Criminal History 5 Category of V, accounting for both the two-level reduction for acceptance of responsibility under the Sentencing Guidelines 6 7 Section 3E1.1(a) as well as the additional third point for 8 early acceptance of responsibility bringing down the offense 9 level of 23 to 20 and then taking into account the Criminal 10 History Category of V, the current estimate is a range of 11 imprisonment of 63 to 78 months. That's six-three. 12 THE COURT: And Ms. Glashuasser, are you in 13 agreement with that estimate? 14 MS. GLASHAUSSER: Yes, Your Honor. 15 THE COURT: I know that the parties, in the plea 16 agreement, also stipulated to that guidelines calculation, but 17 as the plea agreement accounts for, ultimately the Court makes that final determination and it could be different from what 18 19 is in the plea agreement. 20 Do you understand that, Mr. Young? 21 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, Your Honor. 22 THE COURT: Okay. 23 Do you understand that this estimate that we have 24 just talked about here is not binding on the Government, 25 Probation or the Court?

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32
              THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I do.
1
 2
              THE COURT: Do you also understand that if this
 3
    estimate is wrong, you will not be permitted to withdraw your
4
    plea of guilty?
5
              THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I do.
              THE COURT: Do you have any questions that you would
6
7
    like to ask me about the charge, your rights, or anything else
8
    at all concerning this matter?
9
              THE DEFENDANT: I do not have any questions at this
10
    time.
11
              THE COURT: Okay. Thank you.
12
              You say "at this time." This is the time to ask.
13
              No?
14
              THE DEFENDANT: No questions.
15
              THE COURT: Okay.
16
              Ms. Glashuasser, do you know of any reason why your
    client should not plead guilty?
17
18
              MS. GLASHAUSSER: No, Your Honor.
19
              THE COURT: Are you aware of any viable legal
    defense to the charge?
20
21
              MS. GLASHAUSSER: No, Your Honor.
22
              THE COURT: Mr. Young, are you ready to plead at
    this time?
23
24
              THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I am, Your Honor.
25
              THE COURT: Do you wish to consult with
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33
    Ms. Glashuasser before you plead?
1
 2
              THE DEFENDANT: I do not wish to consult.
 3
              THE COURT: And what is your plea to Count One of
 4
    the indictment charging you with Hobbs Act robbery, guilty or
5
    not guilty?
6
              THE DEFENDANT:
                               Guilty.
              THE COURT: Are you pleading guilty voluntarily and
7
8
    of your own free will?
9
              THE DEFENDANT:
                               Yes.
10
              THE COURT: Has anyone threatened or forced you to
    plead guilty?
11
12
              THE DEFENDANT:
                               No.
13
              THE COURT: Other than the promises contained in the
14
    written plea agreement, has anyone made any other promises to
    you to get you to plead guilty?
15
16
              THE DEFENDANT:
                               No.
17
              THE COURT: Has anyone made any promise to you as to
18
    what your final sentence will be?
19
              THE DEFENDANT:
                               No.
20
              THE COURT: Do you want me to review the charges
21
    with you again?
22
              THE DEFENDANT:
                               No.
23
              THE COURT: So at this point in time I would like
24
    for you to describe for me in your own words what you did in
25
    connection with the acts that are charged in Count One.
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THE DEFENDANT: On 4/12/23, I brandished a firearm in a commercial deli to receive U.S. currency and I obtained it. And I was in Queens, New York.
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THE COURT: Okay.

And what is the Government's proof with respect to the obstruction, delay and affecting commerce and the movement of articles and commodities in commerce?

MS. PAK: Your Honor, the Government's proof would be the theft of U.S. currency that was stolen from the establishment on this date, that currency having been used in interstate commerce. The establishment that was robbed does sell goods that are -- that travel through interstate commerce, that cash is exchanged as part of that as well.

THE COURT: Okay.

Is the allocution satisfactory to the Government?

MS. PAK: Yes, Your Honor, it is.

 ${\tt MS. GLASHAUSSER: Your\ Honor,\ if\ I\ may?}$

THE COURT: Yes, you may.

MS. GLASHAUSSER: I would like if Mr. Young could redo the allocution, which is a bit differently than we had planned, if that's all right, and have the second allocution be noted as the correct one.

THE COURT: Okay.

You have something written?

MS. GLASHAUSSER: Yes, Your Honor.

find that Mr. Young is acting voluntarily, that he understands his rights and the consequences of his plea and that there is a factual basis for the plea. I, therefore, I accept his plea of guilty to Count One of the indictment.

So, the parties shall just look for the scheduling order. Okay? And the process for objecting to the presentence report is very clearly spelled out in the scheduling order. Please keep in mind a few things, that all objections, whether or not you have objections to the presentence report, must be in writing, forwarded to Probation, and please make sure I get a hard courtesy copy right away. And the same thing with the sentencing memoranda, if you could forward a copy to Probation. I'm sure they will take it by e-mail. And make sure that -- I only need one hard courtesy copy of everything. You don't need to send me multiples. Okay?

If you have any questions about it, my deputy can assist you. But it should be clearly spelled out in the order, because you will have definite dates that things are due.

And I understand that, you know, trials happen, life happens. If for some reason you can't keep the deadlines, I would very much appreciate if you let us know as early as possible because it might mean adjusting the sentencing date or, you know, the submission of subsequent materials.

Just on the issue of the medical treatment, I know that one of the last two letters that the Government sent indicated that Mr. Young would be scheduled for a surgery consult in December.

Is that still going to happen?

MS. PAK: Your Honor, I believe that date was for early December. In light of the update that is due I believe tomorrow to the Court, I was actually planning on following up with the contact at the Bureau of Prisons to see what the status of that is.

THE COURT: Okay. All right. Okay.

Anything else that you would like to add on that score?

MS. GLASHAUSSER: Yes, Your Honor, actually. It's something probably fairly significant.

Mr. Young -- and I have talked about this with the Government as well. But Mr. Young has reached a point with his current situation that he would like to be moved to the Hudson County correctional facility.

In his -- at Carewell he is again without hot water.

He has had a broken wheelchair for many, many months now. The one he is in today came from the U.S. Marshals, because he arrived here without a wheelchair at all.

He had no blood pressure medications over the long holiday weekend.

And perhaps most importantly, he does not feel safe at the facility due to a number of incidents with the guards there who are armed and have, on more than one occasion, taken their guns off of their holsters and taken them out, which makes Mr. Young feel very unsafe there.

He was recently also handcuffed so tightly -- and it's not that recently. He still has a mark that's visible on his arms from the cuffs, that you can see that they're -- looks like there was a welt, it's just the skin is a different color there.

And so in that -- because of all of those things, I had been working with the Government to kind of gradually work on this process of moving him anyway, but today it just -- I am asking the Court to step in and get him moved as quickly as the Court can. The Government does not have any objection, is my understanding.

THE COURT: I mean, obviously that falls within the purview of the Marshals in effectuating any transfer. I don't know what the space -- facility availability is, I should say, at Hudson County.

And my earlier defendant today is there and was having some treatment issues there. I don't know that it gets better anywhere else. Although, there was no complaint about hot water. And there's that, but...

MS. GLASHAUSSER: Of course I don't know either if

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    it gets better.
1
2
              THE COURT: Yes, I don't know. I don't know,
3
    honestly.
 4
              But Ms. Pak, since you are going to be looking into
    this anyway in the next day or so, would you see what can be
5
6
    done about that?
              MS. PAK: Yes, Your Honor.
7
8
              THE COURT: I have to say, this is just, you know,
9
    just it is very distressing because on the one hand Mr. Young
10
    and other defendants -- he's not the only defendant that I
11
    know in the courthouse that is at Carewell because the MDC
12
    can't treat them properly with respect to the medical
13
    treatment, but you can't go from a bad situation to a worse
14
    situation.
15
              And how do they not have functioning wheelchairs?
16
    They are a medical facility, for goodness sake. I don't want
17
    to have to haul them in too. And I will.
18
               I mean, it's bad enough that every facility that
19
    lately has been used by the MDC, healthcare facility that's
20
    been used by the MDC to refer the -- transfer patients to has
21
    been shut down by the various states because they're
22
    incompetent, because they're not doing what they're supposed
23
    to be doing.
24
              I don't understand this. Where is the
25
    accountability here?
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You know, P. Diddy gets upset and all of a sudden, you know, DOJ sends people over there to go check out what the conditions are, but regular people are suffering here and they couldn't give two hoots.

So, if you could please find out what is going on and see whether or not -- again, I don't know, he may be asking for something that is worse at Hudson, to tell you the truth, based on the reports that I got this morning from another defendant.

MS. GLASHAUSSER: I understand that and we've been -- just one moment, Your Honor.

(Pause in proceedings.)

MS. GLASHAUSSER: Your Honor, your comments are significantly worrying Mr. Young. It is hard to know if any place would be better.

And I guess I will work with the Government. Maybe they can shed some light on that and what would happen at Hudson.

THE COURT: Because keep in mind that Hudson is a local facility. Okay? They are contracted by the Marshals. Okay? So frankly, there is a lot more control that I could exert over the Bureau of Prisons than I could over a local facility. That's the other thing.

You know, I don't know to what extent -- they serve a different master, right? They are serving the State. That

is where they get the bulk of their funds and stuff from.

But I'm just saying, because you may be thinking that it's better. And I don't know what the word of mouth is, but I just heard the opposite this morning, again, from somebody who also suffers from a lot of chronic ailments.

So sometimes, you know that saying, the devil you know, right, is better than the devil you don't know.

But let's just focus on at least getting you the proper attention because we know that they're capable of doing that where you're at right now. They just need to get on the stick.

I just don't understand how a medical facility doesn't have a working wheelchair or sends a patient out who has ambulation issues without a wheelchair.

MS. GLASHAUSSER: Yes.

Your Honor, my understanding is that MDC is somehow responsible for giving him a working wheelchair, or that's what the marshals that I've been in contact with about the facility have told me. And I have been reaching out to MDC and cc'ing the Government about this. I am personally shocked that they brought him here without a wheelchair. They had him walk on his broken knee to get to the car. So that obviously -- that seems -- that seems like one that should be able to be easily fixed.

Some of the other things -- one thing that I didn't

mention that I want to make sure that is on Your Honor's radar.

Mr. Young has been requesting a visit from a therapist for some time now, from a social worker, a psychiatrist, somebody that he can speak to. After a long time of requesting that, somebody was finally brought to his room just last week, but they wouldn't give him any sound privacy. So with other doctors, with lawyers, the guards stand outside so Mr. Young is able to have privacy with his medical and legal professionals. But for whatever -- for unknown reasons with this person he wasn't able to do it, so he wasn't able to speak, to speak to that doctor.

So that's another issue that I just now e-mailed MDC about today. But it is a significant one because I do want him -- I think it's essential that he get help with his mental health as well when he is requesting it.

THE COURT: I think by now the MDC should know that I'm not happy with them. So tell them that if they don't want to see me more unhappy that they should get on the stick on this.

MS. PAK: Understood, Your Honor. I will follow up on those two issues.

THE COURT: Thank you very much. I appreciate that.

Okay. Well, let's see. If you need another extra

day for your report, that's fine, but I would rather have as

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    much information as possible.
1
2
              MS. PAK: Understood, Your Honor.
 3
              THE COURT: Okay? All right.
 4
              MS. GLASHAUSSER: If I may? Just one other matter.
              THE COURT: Yes.
5
              MS. GLASHAUSSER: That maybe I neglected to mention
6
7
    initially.
8
              THE COURT: Yes.
9
              MS. GLASHAUSSER: Because there is no hot water and
10
    also because he has run out of soap and I was not allowed to
    bring it to him today -- they said I had to come physically to
11
    New Jersey to bring it, which means there will be quite a
12
13
    delay -- Mr. Young has not had a real shower in a very long
14
    time.
15
              THE COURT: Oh, my God. Really? In his condition?
16
              THE DEFENDANT: July 25th.
17
              THE COURT: What?
18
              THE DEFENDANT: July 25th.
19
              MS. GLASHAUSSER: He washes with, like, wipes,
20
    basically. And they warm up cups of water in the microwave so
21
    that the wipes aren't freezing cold with the water.
22
              THE COURT: You know, if a landlord did that to a
23
    regular tenant, they would be sued up the wazoo.
24
              I don't understand this. Doesn't the Bureau of
25
    Prisons vet these places before they contract? I don't
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44
    understand how these contracts go out.
1
 2
              All right. So we will add that to the list.
 3
               I appreciate that the two lawyers are talking to
 4
    each other and trying to work it out.
              Obviously, if, you know, some sort of order is
5
6
    necessary from me, you can just reach out.
7
              MS. PAK: Understood, Your Honor.
8
              THE COURT:
                           0kay?
              MS. GLASHAUSSER: Thank you, Your Honor.
9
10
              THE COURT: All right.
                                       Thank you.
11
              Marshals, thank you.
12
               (Matter concluded.)
13
14
15
16
    I certify that the foregoing is a correct transcript from the
    record of proceedings in the above-entitled matter.
17
18
        /s/ Andronikh M. Barna
                                            December 10, 2024
                                            DATE
19
          ANDRONIKH M. BARNA
20
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